

The Times-Dispatch

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FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1911.

WHERE MEN ARE MADE.

Established in 1839 and for seventy-two years one of the greatest educational institutions of the South—the greatest military school of instruction next to the United States Military Academy at West Point—the Virginia Military Institute has just completed its seventy-second year with a wonderful record of wonderful achievement. Wednesday was graduation day at this great school of the soldier. Fifty-two young men then completed their four years' course of study and received from General E. W. Nichols, the accomplished Superintendent of the Institute, their diplomas certifying that in the judgment of the Governor and the Academic Board they were worthy of this high distinction.

There were five young men in the class who attained unusual honors. The first of these was S. N. Millner, of Virginia, and the others were J. R. McCreedy, Vaughan Camp, L. L. Trinkle and M. F. Smith. In addition to the honors they had won in scholarship and deportment, Mr. Millner and Mr. McCreedy were also the winners of the Jackson-Hope medals—Mr. Millner of the first medal and Mr. McCreedy of the second. These medals were presented by Major-General Leonard Wood, Chief of the Staff of the United States Regular Army and ranking next to the President of the United States in the military affairs of the Nation. In presenting these medals to the brilliant young men who had won them by fair competition with their fellows, General Wood said, as has already been reported in these columns:

"We, the United States Army officers, look upon the Virginia Military Institute as second only to West Point. We want to get as many of you as we can in the army."

General Wood was the most distinguished figure on this commencement occasion. He made a very pleasant impression upon both the officers and the cadets of the Institute, and likewise upon the throng of people who assembled to do honor to the finals of this school. Following his presentation of the medals with a brief but particularly appropriate address, the Chief of Staff of the Regular Army urged upon the young men who had finished their course the same sincere devotion to the concerns of actual life as had marked their career in school, with the promise that if they would so regard their work in society and the State as they had regarded their work in the class room, and in the field they would achieve still further distinction and merit the success awaiting them. In September next the United States Army will open the door for one hundred young men of proved capacity who wish to enter the military service of the country with official rank, and the Chief of Staff hoped that the class of 1911 at the Virginia Military Academy would offer at that time their services to the country. One of the members of this class, Lieutenant L. T. Gerow, of Petersburg, who was the valedictorian of the class, will immediately receive a commission in the army.

The scene when Mr. Gerow delivered his final words of affection and good counsel to his comrades in arms was most impressive. After he had finished his discourse he was fairly mobbed by his associates, who, with many tears and hearty words of appreciation, said good-bye. There was nothing finer than the emotion exhibited by many of the graduating class upon winning their victory after four years' hard fighting with the textbooks and the rules of the Institute, and being adjudged by the Academic Board worthy of the great honor of graduation. As the diplomas were given to the cadets by the Superintendent, each cadet in his turn delivered the diploma to his mother, or to some other near relative present, and their sense of joy was so overwrought that it could find expression only in tears; but as Henry Timmer has written—

"The bravest are the tenderest,
 The loving are the daring."

The year just closed at the Virginia Military Institute was a remarkable one. At the grand parade in honor of the Chief of the Army, there were a good many cadets missing from the ranks who gave promise when the year began of completing their course with honor. There was a mutiny at the Institute during the year. The fate of the school depended upon the way in which it was handled, and the school is all the stronger because in dealing with this mutiny the authorities dealt with both fairness and justice. It will be many a long day, it is hoped, before another attempt will be made to resist authority. In this

way only can good soldiers be made and good citizens as well.

One of the most gratifying announcements made at the finals on Wednesday was that Joseph K. Anderson, of the Class of 1870, had been made the historiographer of the Virginia Military Institute. A splendid citizen, an intelligent student, and loyal to all the best traditions of the Institute, no better man could have been found for this service, and no man who will serve the school so well. The history of the Virginia Military Institute covers a long period. Its graduates have made a marvelous record in war and in the arts of peace. In the Mexican War there was a major, two captains and a dozen subaltern officers in the American Army who had been trained for this service at the V. M. I. In the Regular Army of the United States before the war there were five captains, seven lieutenants and four second lieutenants who had been trained at Lexington. In the War for Southern Independence three major-generals, twenty-five brigadier-generals, more than one hundred colonels, more than seventy-five lieutenant-colonels, more than one hundred majors, over two hundred captains, and lieutenants almost without number, got their training in the art of war at the V. M. I. General K. E. Lee's Adjutant-General, Walter H. Taylor; General Joseph E. Johnston's Inspector-General, Edwin J. Harvie, were V. M. I. men. So was Briscoe G. Baldwin, Chief of Ordnance of the Army of Northern Virginia; R. L. Walker, Chief of Artillery of A. P. Hill's Corps; Stapleton Crutchfield, Chief of Artillery of Stonewall Jackson's Corps; Thomas H. Carter, Chief of Artillery of Early's Army; R. P. Chew, Chief of Horse Artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia. Since 1865, more than one hundred and fifty officers, including at least two colonels, eight majors, and twenty captains, have been contributed to the United States Regular Army by the great school of the soldier at Lexington.

In the war with Spain, one Brigadier-General, five colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, nine majors, more than thirty captains and many lieutenants saw service under the Government at Washington. In the National Guard the men who were trained at Lexington have contributed vastly to the improvement of the military establishment of this State. In the political walks of life, as members of Congress, as judges on the bench of both State and Nation, as representatives of this country in foreign lands, as mayors of cities and towns, as active factors in commercial life, as great managers of transportation systems, as ministers of the Gospel and Bishops of the Church, the graduates of the Virginia Military Institute have achieved a fame that reflects not only upon their good qualities, but upon the Institute in which they were educated in all the arts of peace as well as the science of war.

The Virginia Military Institute has passed through a good many vicissitudes since its establishment, the most painful of which was the desolation of its temples by David Hunter, who proved to the people of the Valley of Virginia by his heartless work the truth of the saying of the Great Incendiary that "War is Hell." Some of the old timers of Lexington can point out to this day in one of the walls of the main dormitory one of David Hunter's shells with which he sought to reduce this property, when he felt it was occupied by enemies, and before he applied the torch. Nearly all the memories of that period, however, have been absorbed in the larger and greater life of the school, which is growing steadily, not only in the favor of our own people, but in the estimation as well of the country. This is proved by the increasing number of young men who are sent from all parts of the United States to Lexington, where they can receive the best training in military tactics and in the useful pursuits of peace.

General Wood was very much impressed by the manly bearing of the cadets on Wednesday. He said repeatedly how much hope he thought there was for the country in young men such as he reviewed on the grand parade and from the commencement stage.

No account of the work of the Virginia Military Institute would be complete without the fullest acknowledgment of the splendid administration of General E. W. Nichols, the present Superintendent of the Academy, who has developed from the quietest ways of the book-worm into a master of men. Not only has he proved his great efficiency in administering the discipline of the school, but in the management of its practical and financial affairs as well. It is a very long feather in his cap that, despite the dismissal of an entire class during the year just closed, the results show that the Institute is \$6,000 better off than it was at the close of the preceding year.

There could not be a more beautiful town anywhere in the world as an educational site than the town of Lexington. There are mountains on every side; wonderful vistas of forests and fields and flowing stream; great stretches of verdant meadows, long lines of inviting homes, embowered in roses and flowering vines—a town with a history and people with memories, a country that has not been profaned by the touch of cheap people, and over all marvelous skies of intense blue. The old parade ground is very much as it was. The leader of the band declared the other day that he had been there

for thirty years, and the ancient barber declared that Cadet Willard, of the Class of 1855, was not a day older, and that only the world was growing gray, while the people at Lexington were keeping their youth.

General Wood received much attention while he was at Lexington. He visited all the points of interest, he wondered at the portrait of General Lee when he was a young soldier in the United States Army to be found in the great Bradford collection in the University Library, and at General Lee's grave he spoke with high admiration, not only of the character of the soldier who there lies sleeping, but of the wonderful art in Valentine's recumbent figure of the great soldier.

It is a most agreeable thing to know that the Virginia Military Institute is recognized for the character of the men it makes. There is no institution more deserving the liberal care of the State than this institution, where men are educated in the duties of citizenship, and where the youth of the country are trained for command.

THE KING.

George V. was crowned King yesterday, and all the civilized world hopes and prays that he may have a long and prosperous reign. The ceremonies attending the great event were of the most imposing character, and millions of people acclaimed him ruler of the greatest nation on earth. It was a majestic spectacle in the ancient Abbey, where, with prayer and praise and thanksgiving and medieval pomp and circumstance, the Royal head was anointed with sacred oil and the sceptre of empire was placed in the hand and the crown fitted to the head of this loyal-hearted successor of still other Kings who have made Great Britain the greatest among the nations.

God save our gracious King!
 Long live our noble King!
 God save the King!

PUBLICITY.

A bill has been passed by the New York State Senate requiring that the editorial articles printed in newspapers be signed by the names of the writers. The New York World offer an amendment that "all legislative bills introduced by Senator Grady (the author of the newspaper bill) shall be signed with the names of their real authors and beneficiaries." The point is well taken and the amendment proposed by The World should be passed, whatever happens to the rest of the Grady measure. If it could only be known at whose request certain legislation is proposed there would not be nearly so much of that sort of legislation, to the relief of the statute books and the interests of the people.

We have another amendment to offer and it is that if the Grady bill shall become law, and the names of the individual writers shall be discovered, a provision be made permitting the persons upon whom the articles reflect to "shoot it out" with the writers without being responsible to the law. That would stop the saying of a great many things that are now said under the cover of anonymity. Of course, duelling is barbarous; but so is lying about one's neighbors, and the Commandment which says: "thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor" has equal authority with that other Commandment which says, "thou shalt not kill."

THREE GOVERNMENT MONOPOLIES.

Now the Powder Trust has been blown up by the United States Circuit Court in Delaware. The action against this powerful monopoly was begun by the Government in 1907. There were forty-three corporate and individual defendants in the original action, but the suit as to fifteen of these was dismissed, and the case against the remainder was pressed with the result that the Trust has been given until the 16th of October to prepare a plan for reorganization. It is gratifying to know that Senator Dupont got out of the combine about a year before the suit was begun, that is to say, he has had no official position in the company, and has had no real or nominal connection with the management of any of the defendant corporations. He was an important factor, however, we believe, in the organization of the trust which has now been blown up. What effect the dissolution of the trust will have on the price of explosives remains to be seen, and whether or not the Court will be compelled to conduct the business upon the failure of the trust to submit a satisfactory plan of reorganization is to be determined.

It looks as if the Government will be compelled to go into a good many business undertakings before the pursuit of the unlawful combinations in restraint of trade is ended. It may be found necessary, in the development of a broad policy of conservation, for the Government to take over all these monopolies and so become a monopolist itself, and thus prove once more that what is criminal in the citizen would be righteous in the State. With the Courts managing the oil, tobacco and powder combinations in the interest of the Government it might be possible to support all the various activities of the Government upon the profits in these several businesses. Of course, that would not be American; but what's the difference? If the idea could only get a fair start while the criminal trusts are inventing their plans of future operation it would spread like wildfire.

Only a few years ago there was a tremendous stir in Texas about the exactions of the Standard Oil monopoly, and with a strong hand the criminal combination was driven out of the State; but the people do not appear to have yet realized any of the

benefits which they were assured would result from the free and active competition sure to follow the expulsion of this mammoth corporation, owned and operated for the oppression of the consumer who was compelled to have light. The Waco Tribune, which was in the forefront of the fight against the octopus, wants to know now why Texas consumers, with oil production right here at home, are charged from 200 to 300 per cent. more for the oil than is the consumer far, far away from the scene of production. The Houston Post, an active, but at times rather intelligent, enemy of the trusts, joins the Tribune in its search for information upon this point, and asks:

"They (that is, the people of Texas) have been taught to believe that they are just as good as the people of Maine, and the octopus-driven oil and electricity law designed to suppress combinations in restraint of trade fully re-established, do we have to pay from twice to three times as much for kerosene as the consumer in Maine and other States?"

It does look a little unreasonable, and we do not know why it is as it is; but when the Courts begin to manage these monopolies, pending the time when the Government will go into the oil, tobacco and powder business as Government monopolies, we shall all reap the benefit of the successful struggle we have waged against "the interests." With these necessities under Government ownership and control, there would never be a time when the Government need be out of funds; for the increase of a cent a gallon on oil and of a fraction of a cent on the pound of tobacco or powder it would never be necessary for Congress to make large appropriations for deficits in the Post-Office Department, to cover the expenses of moving a great army in time of peace just as it were going to war.

Would this settlement of the trust question be a right settlement? We do not think it would be; but it is a settlement which in the hands of the truly great makers of paramount issues might be developed into a "demand," which would appeal to hundreds of thousands of voters.

BACKING IN TO LEXINGTON.

Something might be done and ought to be done by the State Railroad Commission to improve the navigation between Richmond and Lexington. The distance is not great as distances go. Lexington is about sixty miles the other side of Lynchburg, something over 200 miles from Richmond; yet it is harder to reach than places 1,000 miles from this town. In going to Lexington from Richmond, passengers are compelled to get on and off the cars three times. There is a change of cars at Lynchburg and another change at Balcony Falls, and when the last leg of the journey is run the cars are backed into the station, and coming back to Richmond the adventurous passenger by the C. & O. Road is backed into the station here. It is back and forth all the way, to the mortification of the flesh and the disturbance of the spirit.

The Railroad Commission will probably say that they know all about it, how bad it is and how it ought to be corrected, and that they wish they could do something about it, but that they have no jurisdiction. They have assumed jurisdiction in other cases, and been sustained in their assuming, we believe, by the Courts, and they might try to do something with this situation, issue their orders and leave the rest to the Courts. Rather than go to law about it, doubtless the roads would be willing to listen to the rule of reason. It is a shame that one of the greatest educational centres in the State should be so poorly provided with transportation facilities.

ONE OF THE FINEST.

Said a Virginian of fine reputation and distinguished ancestry and much personal service to the State: "There is none other but Woodrow Wilson the Democrats can nominate for President. He is just as sure to get the nomination as the sun shines, and if he gets the nomination, he will also get the election. He is a little too advanced on some of the questions of the day, which are not questions at all; but he has ability, character and courage, and would make an ideal President."

A good many people think that way. Everybody admits Dr. Wilson's fitness for the highest public service; but many who have been longing for such a man—long before even George Harvey thought of Wilson—regret that he has been out-Bryaned by Bryan, and that, too, in directions which do not lead to Democratic success.

WOULD MAKE A GOOD ONE.

There is much serious talk about sending James A. Hoyt, editor of the Columbia Record, to Congress from the Seventh South Carolina District. According to the Spartanburg Herald he "will have the support of the press of the State in his race." More than that, he will have the support of the press outside the State, as he would make an excellent Representative. With the courage of his convictions and the ability to see the right thing, he would serve his constituents well. What the country needs just now more than anything else is men of his type in the public service, and particularly in the service of making the laws for the government of the people and the care of their affairs.

According to the returns of the tax assessors there has been a great increase in the taxable values of Norfolk; but we have seen nowhere any notice of how much the assessment of the truck lands in that region, which are worth from \$100 to \$500 the acre, has been raised during the last year. Upon this point, the esteemed Vir-

ginian-Pilot, which was boasting diligently some months ago about the immense value of the lands in its immediate halfwick, has preserved profound silence.

Whenever a South Carolinian comes to Richmond, it is always proper for the natives to inquire for the health of his Governor. There is nothing that appeals more strongly to the people of the Palmetto State.

It will always be so, let us hope, with that lonesome looking rocking chair in Franklin Street; for as the poet has expressed it: "There swims no goose so grey, but soon or late, She finds some honest gander for her mate."

Persons who attended the Silver Wedding in Washington last Monday night are gradually getting back home.

The Rev. E. C. Dargan, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church in Macon, Georgia, and one of the strongest preachers in his denomination—more like the lamented John A. Broadus, we should say, than any other Baptist minister of the day—has declined the call to the chair of homiletics in the Southwestern University at Fort Worth, Texas. Aside from the fact that no one who has ever lived and worked in South Carolina, Virginia, and Kentucky would care to go to Texas rather than continue to live and labor in Georgia, no other teacher of homiletics than Dr. Broadus's book on "The Preparation and Delivery of Sermons" is needed.

Voice of the People

The Scientists and Their Work. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—I note editorial in edition of even date referring to Professor Lewis, of the Hopkins. In view of the fact that the lymphoid, epithelial, germ cells of other diseases multiply, it is reproduced themselves by fission, in certain media (broths, infusions or whey, etc.), and, under the influence of known chemical composition, it is surprising that a fluid should have been found in which, healthy but highly specialized cells taken from the human body should have multiplied themselves in the same way. It is well to remember in this connection that the highly specialized, the heart cells cannot turn into liver cells, nor vice versa, though they went on multiplying forever; this notwithstanding the fact that all the highly specialized cells of which the various organs are composed, developed originally from one germ cell, ova or eggs, after it had been impregnated by the male element.

It is at least rational to believe, that life first appeared in the simplest or lowest form of a germ cell, perhaps made up of a few cells at the same time and in many places. It is the original germ cells multiplied by fission until genital organs were reached, differentiating through the centuries, may be, into the highly specialized cells composing hearts, livers, brains, etc. The above cells have apparently up to this time been unable to reproduce cells like themselves by fission. It is an open question whether or not nature will ever in this world reproduce again the conditions of light or darkness, heat and cold, which have made a like combination of chemicals, that existed in prehistoric times, when the original germ cells were formed and the world began to develop. The writer is of the opinion that if he succeeded in duplicating the conditions and constituents, when the cell appeared, he would succeed.

As broad a gauger as you appear to be ought not to "throw off" on science any more than you do on religion. The Scientists are the last people to expect to get something from nothing, and with all due respect, it is submitted, that only religionists who do. Neither because scientists expect to find law and order everywhere, and a cause for each effect, are they necessarily materialists? I learned that in New York City, where I have a lifetime study of cells, germ diseases, bacteria and the history and conditions surrounding their activities, told me that "the history of the universe had a psychic basis." The universal movement is the result of intellectual impulse, may not life be the result of a psychic impulse, known to us through our senses by the laws which manifest in physical and mechanical activity? LOUIS DE MACROIX. Oxford, N. C., June 1.

South Richmond in the Assembly. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—See in your paper of to-day's issue a plea headed "Settle Dispute by Injunction," referring to South Richmond voting with Powhatan and Chesterfield in the coming election for members of the State Senate.

Your paper also stated that there was no one opposing Mr. Toney, who was a candidate from South Richmond. Now I know that our paper is too well known for fair dealing and for facts and would not knowingly injure a man, and that Robert G. Porter, of Belton, Powhatan county, and a former candidate, and has been for some time, for the House of Delegates from the counties of Powhatan and Chesterfield, is a gentleman of refinement and culture, very popular and will make a representative that the district will be proud of.

It is not that the Attorney-General, if called upon, would decide whether Richmond or South Richmond has the right to vote in an election held in the County of Powhatan, but from the counties of Powhatan and Chesterfield. Now as to any judge deciding this question, if unfavorable to Powhatan's interest, Mr. Porter will certainly stay in the field, and necessary in the end, should be defeated by Richmond's vote, the fight will not end here or by any previous decisions of any court, but will certainly go on yonder to the highest court. Our people are thoroughly aroused over this matter and will have justice at last.

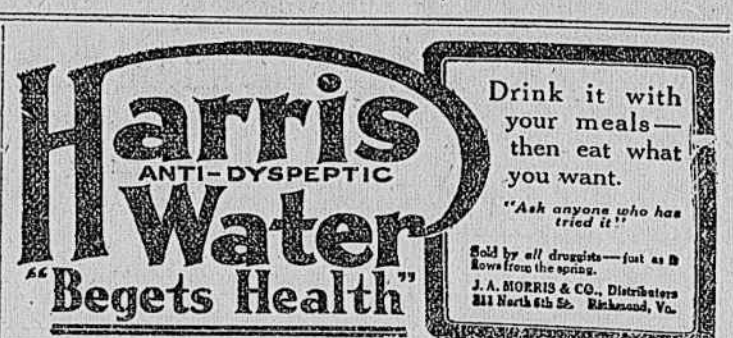
"A proud yeomanry her country's pride,
 When once aroused cannot be defied."

Mohemence, Powhatan county, June 20.

The Backyard of West End. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—I was very much interested in an article which appeared in your paper of June 6, in regard to "Unclean Cities."

The writer, however, is mistaken when he thinks we do not litter up our own yards. Let him wander up our beautiful West End, and not far from Monroe Park, and inspect some of the yards there. He will find back yards banked with ashes, bottles and cans (partly filled with water) and rubbish, overgrown with weeds and garbage at times. All these things are a menace to health and a breeding place for flies and mosquitoes.

A few years ago a health officer went once in a while inspecting our back premises, even the cellars, and it would be well if that were done now. A SUBSCRIBER.



Drink it with your meals—then eat what you want.

"Ask anyone who has tried it!"

Sold by all druggists—just as it flows from the spring.

J. A. MORRIS & Co., Distributors
 211 North 6th St., Richmond, Va.

Daily Queries and Answers

"To Gild Refined Gold." Please give me the correct form of the quotation "To Gild Refined Gold, and Paint the Lily White," also the author. B. M. TOWNES.

"To gild refined gold, to paint the lily, To throw a perfume on the violet, To smooth the ice, or add another hue Monarch would have issued for him and left light. To seek the beautiful eye of heaven To garish Is wasteful and ridiculous success." This is from Shakespeare's "King John."

Cafeteria. What is the correct pronunciation of "cafeteria"? G. P. W. As if written ka-fear-ah, with the first a sounded as in ask and the second as in scate.

Aphids. What should be done on growing plants that are infested with small lice of a greenish color? The following is given as an effective method: "Tobacco dust applied where the lice are most numerous will discourage them. The surest remedy 'tobacco tea,' which should be applied with a sprayer or a whiskbroom. If the 'tea' is in a wide shallow pan, the head of the plant may be dipped down in it, and the aphids both poisoned and drowned. A 10-cent package of cheap smoking tobacco will be enough for two gallons of water. This is made by pouring boiling water on the tobacco and allowing it to remain until the liquid is cool."

The Macabees. Please give information concerning the Order of Macabees—where to apply in reference to joining, etc?

There are four orders, the Knights of the Macabees of the World, the Ladies of the Macabees of the World, the Knights of the Modern

COUNCIL CONSIDERS RECENT ENGAGEMENT

BY LA MAIQUE DE FONTENAY. KING GEORGE has notified the Marquis of Breadalbane, as the Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland, to be in official attendance at Edinburgh, when the court takes up its residence in Holyrood Palace. The Marquis of Breadalbane has many titles besides his marquisate, including one earldom in the United Kingdom, two Scotch earldoms, three viscountcies, and several baronies. His Scotch earldoms are of the most unique character in the history of the British peerage. For Charles II. caused himself to be created Duke of Argyll, Earl of Glenorchy, with remainder to whichever son he chose, which failing, to any of his heirs whatsoever. So that the Marquis of Breadalbane and his descendants are certain to survive. I may add that this first Earl of Breadalbane availed himself of this right, and naming his eldest son, who was an imbecile, as the successor, nominated his second son.

The story of how King Charles came to bestow these honors upon Sir John Campbell, is a most peculiar one. For Sir John purchased, at a relatively small cost, the rights of the sixth Earl of Cathness, and, until he made over to him a reversion, not only his estate, but also of his earldom, and other hereditary titles. When the Lord Cathness died, in 1672, Sir John Campbell proceeded, by virtue of this reversion, and with the sanction of the authorities, to assume the title of the sixth Earl of Cathness, at the head of a band of armed retainers and clansmen, to encroach upon the rights of the Marquis of Breadalbane. The historic event is commemorated in a song, which runs: "The Campbells are Coming!" He then made a demand upon King Charles, for some restoration he had largely contributed to the public service, and in the titles of seventh Earl of Cathness, and of Lord Sinclair of Berriedale.

Four years later, the courts, and the House of Lords, to whom George Sinclair, cousin of the sixth Earl of Cathness, had presented his claims, decided in the petitioner's favor, and Charles II. was obliged to give up the title of the former Sir John Campbell to abandon the Earldom of Cathness to George Sinclair, and bestowed upon him instead the Earldom of Breadalbane, and of Holland, with the curious remainder which I have mentioned above. The Earldom of Holland has no relation to the Earldom of Breadalbane, but was created in favor of Sir John Campbell, by reason of his marriage to Mary Rich, daughter of Lord Holland, with which the latter was connected by blood. It is said that Sir John was so fearful of not being able to get away with his bride's dowry that he brought a regiment of his Highland clansmen, armed to the teeth, with him to London, for the marriage; immediately after which he set out for Scotland, on horseback; while he did so, the dowry was carried in leather bags, slung on a pony in front of him, guarded on each side by his Highlanders.

The father of the present Marquis of Breadalbane, that is to say, the sixth earl, was not allowed to succeed to the family lands and estates, which he inherited from his father, without a severe struggle. For a claimant appeared, in the person of a certain Charles William Campbell, who urged that William John Campbell, the father of the sixth earl, was illegitimate. It seems that the sixth earl's grandfather, Captain James Campbell, a Scotch soldier, had, thirdly, whether the subsequent ecclesiastical marriage would have the effect of legalizing in the eyes of Scottish law the birth of the boy, if born during the lifetime of Dr. Ludlow Campbell, whom he wedded ecclesiastically as soon as Dr. Ludlow died. The couple had three children, an elder son, and two younger sons, who died in infancy. The questions raised were as to whether Dr. Ludlow was still alive at the time of the birth of this eldest son; secondly, whether the doctor had ever had the effect of once legalizing the union of his wife and of Captain James Campbell, as a Scotch common law marriage; and, thirdly, whether the subsequent ecclesiastical marriage would have the effect of legalizing in the eyes of Scottish law the birth of the boy, if born during the lifetime of Dr. Ludlow Campbell, whom he wedded ecclesiastically as soon as Dr. Ludlow died. The couple had three children, an elder son, and two younger sons, who died in infancy. 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